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...tors and Married Women,
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OYSTERS—OYSTERS.—
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...ential, wholesale and retail, of Cans, Keg, and Shell Oysters,
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...Orders solicited and promptly attended to
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...WINES
AT HALSEY & KING'S.
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...F. CROSKEY,
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Distillers of
PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
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...LOWER WHISKY.—100
...Bbls. Pekin's celebrated XX brand, for sale by
CORL, FABIAN & CO.,
...67 So. Water street.
...AL WHISKY.—50 barrels
...ORL, FABIAN & CO.'S, 67 So. Water st.
...S OHIO WHISKY.—200
...bls sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO.,
67 So. Water street.
...SAFE—One large Burglar
...Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN &
...ES, WINES AND
...ORL, FABIAN & CO.,
...NGTON HOUSE, FOR-
...Opens and Third st...
...WISCONSIN.
...Is RAILROAD & SOUR.
Lancaster, Wis.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859. NUMBER 92.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

New Style of Mailing Papers.

Our mail subscribers will hereafter find their names printed on the margin of their respective papers instead of pasted written, as heretofore. They will also find the time for which they have paid in advance, indicated on the same label with the name. This new arrangement, we think will prove of great utility both to ourselves and publishers. It will prevent postmasters from making mistakes in delivering the papers, as the address is perfectly plain and legible. It will keep constantly in the mind of the subscriber exactly when Mr. Him is out, and prompt him to promptly renew his subscription. It answers the purpose of a receipt and saves the labor and expense of sending letters acknowledging the reception of remittances. If any mistake is made in the address, or in giving credit on the books, the little printed strip struck on the margin of the paper will show it, when it can be corrected at once by the mail clerk. This system will also do away with the bothersome necessity of mailing dates to our address. Hereafter, when our friends make up a club, let them send in the name of each subscriber, and the paper will be directed to each one separately.

Cook County Republican Convention.

The Republican voters of Cook County are hereby notified that a County Convention will be held at the Supervisor's room in the Court House, in the city of Chicago, on the 1st day of November, 1859, for the purpose of nominating candidates to be supported by the Republican party at the coming election.

The several Wards and Towns will send delegates, based upon the Republican vote in said wards and towns, as follows:

	No. Delegates.		No. Delegates.
First Ward	11	Lyons	2
Second Ward	11	Lemont	1
Third Ward	12	Palos	1
Fourth Ward	13	Worth	1
Fifth Ward	12	Orland	1
Sixth Ward	9	Bremen	2
Seventh Ward	6	Calumet	1
Eighth Ward	5	Hyde Park	1
South Chicago	1	Riverside	1
West Chicago	1	Wheeling	1
Cicero	2	Barrington	1
Lake View	3	Hanover	1
Jefferson	3	Palatine	1
Maine	3	Hoom	1
Niles	3	Schaumburg	1
Lake	1	Lemont	1

The primary meetings for the election of delegates will be held at each town, with the exception of Wheeling, West Chicago and Southern Chicago, at the usual places of holding elections, at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 29th inst. The primary meetings will be held at East Wheeling at the house of Jacob Zimmer at the same hour. The West Chicago at the Van Vorst Garden Hotel, in Hoistein; and of South Chicago, at the house of S. L. Darrow, on State street, at 7½ o'clock P. M. of said 29th inst. And the primary meetings of the several wards of the city will be held on the 28th inst., from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

1st Ward—Orient House, 95 State street, corner of Van Buren. Committee—W. B. Judd, J. C. Dore, J. P. Dowling.
2d Ward—Eagles House No. 1, Dearborn-st. Committee—Thos. Hutchings, J. F. Rodd, Geo. W. Gage.
3d Ward—Sheriff's Office. Committee—A. H. Boydon, J. N. Hamilton, A. Garrison.
4th Ward—Armory. Committee—B. H. Fox, O. H. Salisbury, F. Redlich.
5th Ward—Union House, cor. Washington and Clinton sts. Committee—D. Ward, W. J. Wallis, W. L. Church.
6th Ward—West Randolph-st., near Sangamon. Committee—Wm. Whitson, G. Leverenz.
7th Ward—Sheriff's Division and North Wells sts. Committee—A. G. Hesing, A. Harvey, E. Anthony.
8th Ward—North Market House. Committee—J. B. Hogan, Geo. Schneider, J. Barkley.
South Chicago—Town House No. 1. Committee A. C. Cowley, T. N. Arnold, H. Kuteman.
West Chicago—Town House. Committee—D. F. Wilson, Frederick Ayer.

The different Ward Committees of the last general election will see that their respective wards are properly called to the meetings to order and act as Judges of the primary elections.

☞ The Ward Committees will make such changes in the places of holding the above meetings prior to the 28th inst. as may be deemed necessary, and give notice through the Republican papers.

CHAS. L. WILSON,
GEO. SCHNEIDER,
JOHN C. HAINES, } Co. Central
ROLLIN WHITE, } Committee.
D. WARD,
J. C. DORE,
H. WILMARTH.

Cook County Republican Convention.

The call for a County Republican Convention issued by the Central Committee on Friday last, would seem to demand a few words of explanation. In addition to the regular county officers, (Treasurer, School Commissioner and Surveyor), it will devolve upon the city delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for a Supervisor, an Assistant Supervisor, an Assessor, a Collector, a Town Clerk, three Commissioners of Highways, three Overseers of Highways, a Pound Master, and an Overseer of the Poor, for each of the towns of North, South and West Chicago. In order to avoid the necessity of two elections in this city each spring, the Legislature at its last session, passed a law excepting Cook County from the operation of the Township Organization act, so far as the time for holding town elections is concerned, and bringing the town and county elections on the same day. It will thus devolve on the primary meetings in each ward to select candidates for Ward Supervisor, to be voted for on the same day as the county officers—to wit, on Tuesday, the 8th of November.

A very commendable feature of this call, is the change in the manner of holding primary elections, by which a definite time (three hours) is specified for keeping the polls open, accommodating those who choose to vote by daylight, as well as those whose business requires them to perform such duties in the evening. A further improvement is the definite appointment of judges of the primary elections, by which all difficulties growing out of the organization of the meetings are barred. The judges being the ward committees chosen by the mass meeting (Sept. 13, 1858) prior to the last *general* elections no favoritism can be alleged in their appointment. We understand that this committee was chosen as being the regular city organization for county campaigns. Those who stickle for regularity in these matters, will concede that the proper selection has been made, if a change is to be wrought in the heretofore hap-hazard style of conducting the "primaries." The Republican party of Chicago, in the misfortune of power, has attracted to its caucuses and councils a larger number of Irish Democrats than is consistent with health and longevity. We trust that the movement now introduced for the purification of conventions, may be prosecuted to a radical and thorough reform before our next charter election.

The apportionment for the coming convention is arranged on the basis of one delegate for each ward and town, one additional for each one hundred Republican votes cast at the last *general*, not *city*, election, and one for each fraction of seventy or more. It would have been manifestly improper to arrange the city representation on one vote, and the country on another.

Where will they Go?

Since the result of the late elections have become known, it is conceded on all sides that Douglas is played out. His strongest friends admit that he has no longer the semblance of a chance of getting the Charleston nomination. Had his friends succeeded in carrying Ohio, Iowa and Minnesota, they would have gone to Charleston and put in a strong claim for him on the ground of *availability*. They would have insisted that he was the only man who could carry enough Northern States to elect a Democrat President, and pointed to what he had done in the North Western elections this fall. But all that argument is gone to the land of dreams, and at Charleston he will scarcely be mentioned except as the *late* Mr. Douglas. For the next six months the wire-pullers will be actively employed in canvassing the strength of the various candidates. The claims of Dickinson, Guthrie, Hunter, Lane, Breckinridge and Seymour will be scanned and considered in Illinois. The late followers of Douglas will have to make choice between the Republican and Dunlie tickets. The latter are going to take the field as the regular National Democracy. The Dunlie delegates will undoubtedly get the seats for Illinois in the Charleston Convention. The Douglasites will hardly have assurance to knock at the door for admission. The only chance they have, is to eschew squatter sovereignty, lay down the carnal weapons of their rebellion, and ask the "Nationals" for forgiveness. We presume the Dunlies under these conditions, would consent to take them in, and permit them to enjoy all the privileges and immunities of full membership in the Democratic church. It must come to this sooner or later. There is no Democracy tolerated but that taught by the Dunlies, and the "irrepressible issue" must henceforth be between the Republicans and Dunlies.

Iowa Election.

The returns from this State come in very slow. Below are all we have been enabled to gather from telegraph and the State papers. They show a Republican gain compared with 1857 of 757:

Counties.	1859. Kirkwood.	Dodge.	1857. Lowe.	Samuels.
Linn	450	.....	214	592
Scott	700	.....	1,717	1,329
Dubuque	600	.....	1,100	1,000
Polk	90	.....	1	579
Jasper	400	.....	1,145	1,000
Muscatine	1,400	.....	999	2,402
Johnson	140	.....	1,000	1,000
Delaware	.....	300	193	300
Jones	.....	100	.....	300
Clayton	250	.....	300	797
Washington	300	.....	.....	1,000
Clinton	700	.....	1,100	1,100
Cedar	300	.....	700	679
Henry	600	.....	400	53
Lee	1,000	.....	1,100	1,446
Jefferson	150	.....	50	.....
Wapello	200	.....	.....	200
Louisa	300	200	1,000	1,000
Iowa	77	150	300	300
Keokuk	700	.....	1,000	1,100
Poweshiek	200	.....	225	250
Davis	75	.....	200	200
Monroe	14	.....	300	327
Fayette	1,000	.....	1,000	1,000
Allamakee	.....	300	340	325
Total	9,500	2,750	16,000	18,315

Kirkwood's majority, 1,510; Lowe's majority, 735—Republican gain 757.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
CITIZEN OFFICE,
DES MOINES, October 15, 1859.

We have the returns of the (Polk) County county canvass. They show a small falling off in the Republican majority in the State ticket, but the Republican candidates for Representative has at least 130 majority, and the whole Republican County ticket is elected, for the first time. Our majority on the State ticket will be about 40 votes.

Warren County is reported Republican by a reduced majority.

Boone County, as far as heard from, indicates a Republican gain.

Fowanhill is reported Republican by 220—a Republican gain of 70 over Lowe's vote.

Yours, J. T.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
VIDETTE, BENTON CO., IOWA.,
October 13, 1859.

I give you returns from our County as follows: Republicans—McQuiston, Republican, by 300 majority; a large gain. The redoubtable would-be Secretary of Utah is badly whipped.

Drummond, editor of the *Rock*, is elected in his Senatorial District by 200. Large gains generally.

Kirkwood's majority is 178 to 200. J. W. D.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
NEWTON, JASPER CO., October 13, 1859.

The returns in this County are all in, and the Republican majority for Governor is 236, which is a loss of 140 on last year's election. But we will try and do better next year. Local causes tended to reduce our usual majority. Jasper will be herself again next fall, when the great Presidential battle is fought. Yours, Mc.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
TAMA OFFICE,
CEDAR RAPIDS, October 13, 1859.

H. G. Angle, Republican, Senator from Linn County, is re-elected by 271 majority. Kirkwood's majority in the County is 450. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

Yours, J. G.

Pennsylvania Election.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania will reach 25,000. Nearly all the counties have been heard from, and the official account may carry it up to 35,000. Referring to this result, Forney says:

"We have no doubt that the vote is not much more than one-third of the whole number, and that the majority of this election is equal to three-fourths of the majority of last year, it shows that there is an absolute increase against the Administration.

In regard to the State Senate, there are holding over eleven Republicans and eleven Democrats. Eleven new ones were elected this year, and the Republicans have made a clean sweep of the whole batch. This will make the next Senate stand 22 Republicans to 11 Democrats. Bigler's term in the United States Senate expires March 4, '61, and the people of the Keystone State are impatient to get rid of the old doughface, and to make a sure thing of it they elected eleven State Senators pledged to help turn him out, when the time comes when it can be lawfully done.

The Mexican Law.

EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

The territory acquired by our Government from Mexico, it is said, was free by virtue of Mexican law at the time of its acquisition. This, of course, is not questioned; but as the following point respecting it is, I would ask if the Compromise Measures of '50 annulled or superceded that law, leaving the people thereof free to establish or prohibit slavery, as they might see fit. Senator Douglas, you are aware, has not made a specific, or written a report or an essay within the last five years, wherein he has not taken the ground that his "popular sovereignty" theory is consistent with those measures of '50! Is he, or is he not, right?

A REPUBLICAN.

Henry Clay opposed extending the Wilmot Proviso over the territory acquired from Mexico, upon the ground that it was free soil by the Mexican law, and hence it was unnecessary. Douglas has made it a standing boast that he voted and acted with Clay throughout on the Compromise Measures of '50; but his squatter sovereignty theory overrides the local Mexican law, and the Dred Scott Decision, which he supports, carries slavery into all the territory in question. The Republicans of course deny that squatter sovereignty or Dred Scott establish or protect slavery anywhere. The Republicans maintain that slavery is an institution at war not only with human nature, but with Common Law, unrecognized by the Constitution, and existing only by virtue of State law, backed by sufficient physical force to enforce the rule of bondage.

The Capture of Schamyl.

Le Nord, of Brussels, contains the following letter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 17:

"Lieut. Col. Grabbe, who has just returned from the Caucasus, has brought details of the capture of Schamyl. He has made no written report, but has verbally communicated to the Emperor what has taken place, which is as follows: After a series of defeats, Schamyl, finding his position untenable, was obliged to shut himself up in the fortified village of Gonnib, with 400 Murides who remained faithful to him. This place was considered by the Russians as completely impregnable, and so strong that a single company of well trained soldiers might have defended it for months against a whole army. The only approach to it was a steep path, so narrow that only two men could walk abreast. In presence of these difficulties, Prince Baristinski determined to make the attack by means of having the surrounding rocks scaled, and several hundred men volunteered for this desperate service. The assault took place on the 7th. While one column advanced by the narrow path above mentioned, which the Murides had prepared to defend to the last extremity, the volunteers bravely scaled the rocks on the opposite side of the fort, and, in spite of all the difficulties which impeded their ascent, suddenly appeared in the rear of the small band, and a desperate struggle took place. The Murides saw that retreat was impossible, and fought with fury. Out of the 400 men forming the garrison, only 47 remained alive, and five pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the Russians. As to Schamyl, he had shut himself up in one of the houses cut in the rock. All the ground before it was covered with dead bodies; the Russians had 100 men killed. Baristinski soon after arrived, and gave orders for the firing to cease. He then summoned Schamyl to surrender. The Imam, hearing himself at the window cut in the wall of the house, asked what conditions would be given to him. 'Surrender unconditionally,' replied the Prince, and as soon as Schamyl, the officers round the general advising him to be on his guard, and not expose himself to the danger of being a victim to the treachery of Schamyl. When the chief advanced, the Prince said, 'Are you Schamyl?' 'Yes,' replied the Imam. 'Well, then,' said the Prince, 'your life shall be saved; you shall keep your riches and your wives, and shall send you to-morrow to St. Petersburg, for it is on the Emperor that your fate will depend.' Schamyl bowed his head without speaking a word. The Prince added, 'I have long expected you at Tiflis, where I had hoped you would have come of your own accord to make your submission: but you have compelled me to come and fetch you. Then, turning to Colonel Grabbe, the Prince said, 'Set off immediately for St. Petersburg, and report to the Emperor all that you have witnessed. A detailed report will be sent to-morrow at the same time with Schamyl himself.' Thus has been the end of one of the most sanguinary dramas which has been so long going on."

From Pike's Peak.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 14.—The overland express, with dates from Denver City to the 6th inst., arrived here to-day. An election had been held for Delegates to Congress, and R. D. Williams was elected. The vote was small. An election was also held in Arapahoe County under the laws of Kansas, creating considerable feeling. The previous policy of the mining region has been to ignore all political connection with Kansas.

Snow had fallen to the depth of one foot at the Gregory Diggings and other localities, causing a temporary suspension of mining operations; but succeeding mild weather enabled the miners to resume their work. A large number are leaving for the States to pass the winter.—The mines were producing well. It is said worth $150 had been taken from Russel's gulch. Several others of less amount were also found. Two hundred men were still at work in Tarryall District—all making good wages. The Kansas lead yielded $600 in two days to three hands.—The miners remain vigorously at work in all the diggings.

Broderick's Death — Sensation at Washington — Senator Wilson "The Champion of Democratic Principles" in the Navy Yard — Douglas's Reply to Black, &c.

[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1859.

The news of Senator Broderick's death creates a great sensation throughout the political circles of Washington. Mr. Broderick was little known in general society, for his tastes and habits were solitary. He was a gloomy man, not only without wife and children, but literally without near relatives. The Administration had hated him for a couple of years, and are very glad to have done with him. They feared him, also, greatly because it was understood that he would chastise any one who tried to crack the plantation whip in his ears, partly because of his courage in speaking the truth. It was certainly not because he possessed any oratorical power, for he could scarcely make a respectable speech in the Senate, not the want of ideas, but of early training to speak before public assemblies.

It has been known here all summer that Mr. Douglas has not approved the course of Mr. Broderick in California, for Douglas is after the Presidency and wants conciliation, not open rupture in the Democratic party. Broderick hated the slave democracy, and Douglas wished to be at peace with it. Upon this point they separated, and had Mr. Broderick lived he could never again have joined hands, politically, with Mr. Douglas. He would soon have drifted into the ranks of the Republicans. His death is felt keenly by all persons opposed to the Administration in a great degree, and many persons cling to the belief that there was a deliberate intention on the part of Gwin, Denver, Terry and others to murder Broderick.

Senator Wilson is in town, very and energetic as ever. He says I believe but a short time, and will sometimes have an eye on the elections. The Senator is hopeful—has no fears as to the organization of the House in a satisfactory manner, nor of the election of a Republican President in 1860.

The *States* pleads for closer diplomatic relations with Brazil, upon the ground that she is the only genuine Republic country besides our own in the world! Nowhere on this continent, says that journal, is there good government and prosperity in a community which does not tolerate slavery. A pretty tough story this for the people of the great free States to swallow. The "mudsills" wont accept the statement as fact.

There has been a disturbance within the last few days at the Navy Yard, in the naval stores department, which has not been made public as yet, but it is understood that it is another "corruption case," on a small scale, among the clerks. Wilson is undergoing an examination by the proper authorities, and I will give you the facts when I can speak with positive certainty.

Mr. Douglas's reply to Mr. Black's rejoinder will be out in a day or two, and it is expected by his friends here to put the Attorney-General *hors de combat*. It cannot be denied that Black's rejoinder has vexed the Illinois Senator exceedingly. B.

The Steamer Star of the West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15th.—The Savannah *News* says the steamer Star of the West had 550 passengers and $1,800,000 in treasure. She landed 200 of the former at Key West. The balance remained on board the Star of the West which left for New York with one engine working.

Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—The steamer Navengo, from Pittsburg, sank at Rogers Landing, seventy miles below this city, Friday P. M. The boat is valued at $25,000—insured for $10,000. The steamer Bonnette rescued the crew and passengers, and landed them at Commerce, Missouri, opposite the city this morning. Loss $5,000. Insured.

THE CITY.

☞ On Thursday night last a guest of the City Hotel, had her purse, containing over $100, feloniously abstracted from her pocket, while riding in a State street car.

☞ The Zouave Cadets, on their return on Friday evening from the North Western Railway excursion, were received by the stay-at-home portion of the company in good style.

☞ Do not fail to spend an hour or two in looking at the splendid show of fine Oil Paintings now on exhibition at Gilbert & Sampson's salesrooms, No. 82 Lake St., and to be sold at auction, commencing on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ The workmen's association of Chicago, assembled in regular meeting, Sept. 5, 1859, and resolved that we request the honorable Board of Education to appoint teachers of the German language in the public schools of Chicago. Our fellow citizens are invited to support the petition by their signature. THE COMMITTEE.

THE NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT KALAMAZOO.—Among the horses that took prizes at the great National Horse Show at Kalamazoo, were the following, from this city: Ladies' Saddle Horse, 1st premium, "Black Swan," H. H. Yates. Family Horses, 1st premium, "Jewell," A. J. Dean; 2d premium, "Dick," W. A. House. Matched Horses, 1st premium, $100, "Jenny" and "Flora," A. J. Dean.

THE CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The iron for this road has been shipped from New York for this city, when it will arrive in a few days. The track at the north end of the road is about ready for the iron. The Kankakee and Eel River bridges are nearly finished, and the bridge across the Wabash, at Logansport, will be finished, in time for the iron. We now confidently expect to see the iron going down next month.

ART BROUGHT TO THE HAMMER.—Numerous "knock down" arguments in favor of our citizens just now adorning their walls with fine pictures will be presented at the great picture sale at Gilbert & Sampson's auction rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, as per advertisement. They are unquestionably of a class far above those usually offered under such circumstances, and, as the chance is a rare one, all should improve it. These pictures will be on exhibition on the days of sale.

ANOTHER GRAB.—Another case of grab occurred on Friday afternoon. A fellow by the name of Michael Murray, went to a saloon kept by Austin Myers, North Kinzie street, and while there, Mr. Hines was examining a two dollar bill, when Mr. Murray stepped up and said, "let me look at it," Hines handed him the bill which he took and put in his pocket, and refused to give it back. He was arrested, and on his examination, it being shown that he was somewhat intoxicated, the charge was changed to "disorderly." Fined $5 and 20 days in the Bridewell.

ESCAPED.—Our readers will doubtless remember the young chap who was caught in the room of the clerk of the Metropolitan Hotel, and who in his attempt to escape, took a flying leap over a bannister and down three pair of stairs, breaking both his ankles in the fall. After his arrest, he was by order of the City Physician taken to the City Hospital. A few days after his arrival, Cathy, the Warden of the Hospital, applied to the Comptroller to know if the city would pay his board, and received a negative reply. Mr. C. thereupon sent word to the parents of the youth to come and take him away, a request which they were only too glad to comply with. On Friday, upon going to the residence of his father to see how he was getting along, it was discovered that the bird had flown —as might have been expected.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.—The worshippers at St. Paul's Church of this city made a successful and praiseworthy effort last week to free it from debt $18,500 were subscribed for this purpose in three days, and $8,500 have been raised since, making in all $21,000, which covers the debt. There now remains only a small funded debt, payable some eight or ten years hence. We are informed that St. Paul's church has never been in as good a condition as now, either financially or in point of interest and good feeling. The Society have extended an invitation to Rev. Wm. H. Ryder, of Roxbury, Mass., to become their pastor, on a salary of $3,000. He was elected the pastor of their choice at an unusually large Society meeting, all voting by ballot, and there being not one opposing voice.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will take place on Monday evening next, the 17th inst. 7½ o'clock, at their Rooms, Methodist Church Block. All young men are invited to attend.

The Second Universalist Society have called Rev. J. H. Tuttle, of Rochester, N. Y., to be their pastor, on a salary of $2,000.

Rev. T. N. Morrison, of Jacksonville, has been called to Christ Church, Chicago.

Rev. Wm. Fulton, of Fremont, Ohio has taken up his residence in this city, and is now the rector of the Ascension Church.

THE AFFINITY CASE.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

In addition to the particulars given by us on Saturday morning in this case, we gather the following from the *Journal*:

A short time previous to his leaving Beloit, Holmes made a quit claim deed of a small piece of his land to a water power company, they desiring to overflow it. Mr. Holmes examined and readily signed the deed for the purpose specified. Afterward, and shortly before he left the place, Holmes came to his wife one day with the statement that the water power company wanted a warranty deed of the piece of land mentioned. He produced such a deed, which she examined, and found that it described the same tract previously quitclaimed. She accordingly consented to sign. Holmes took the paper from her hand, and she preceded him into an adjoining room, where a notary was in waiting to take her acknowledgment. Holmes came in, and placed the deed, partly folded, on the table for her to sign. Without suspicion of wrong, she affixed her signature and signed the acknowledgment, which was certified by the notary. Holmes then took the paper away.

After the arrival of the family in Troy, N. Y., her legal adviser, A. B. Olin, Esq., to whom she related the real estate transaction at Beloit, wrote to the register of deeds for Rock county, and received for reply that the deed which she had signed, supposing it to be a conveyance simply of a small fragment of land to the water power company, was in reality a conveyance of the entire estate—some 200 acres—to Homer N. Lockwood, Holmes' brother-in-law, who had recently died in Troy, leaving a widow and children and a large property. Holmes is now the latter part of October. When he left, the company did not entertain the thought of building any dam, but of course assented to the proposition on his coming to Chicago, entirely pennyless, and dependent on her friends for even the necessaries of life.

Still another feature was elicited during the trial which shows partially, at least that spiritualism was not the only cause of this cruel desertion. It seems that he found in Troy a "spiritualistic affinity" in a strolling singer and spiritualist, one Mrs. Rainey, to whom he wrote seventeen letters.

On Saturday morning, the parties in this case were present in the Court accompanied by their counsel. Holmes is about forty years of age, slim, with a pale face; wears heavy whiskers and moustache, and has a regular hang-dog look.

His Honor Judge Goodrich delivered the decision of the Court. The Court after administering a severe rebuke to spiritualism and its advocates, said that the eldest girl being sixteen years of age, was capable of protecting herself from corrupting principles. The second girl the Court thought better prepared to take care of herself than the eldest, as she had evinced a stronger will and a better judgment. The law as well as the feelings of the mother must be respected, the Court did not think that there was enough to warrant it in exercising its discretion concerning the two eldest children. The younger one was seven years old. There had been many cases where the custody of children under ten years of age had been given to the mother. The father can never have the watchful tirelessness of devotion and interest and the mother exercises. No pretense is offered that the mother is not a proper person to have care of her children. The Court, after expressing its abhorrence of the sentiments and stigmatizing any man acting as the respondent had done as a *moral coward*, made the order that the *habeas corpus* be discharged as to the two eldest girls, and that the youngest child be given to its mother, expressly stipulating that any attempt on the part of the parents to interfere with the order, would be considered a contempt of Court and as such punishable.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.—At a regular meeting of the Chicago Academy of Sciences, held at the Museum on Tuesday evening last, October 11th, 1859, the following donations were received:

Box of Fossils—From E. J. Comer, Iowa City, Iowa.

Lot of Fossil Shells—From A. S. Randall, Illinois.

Flying Squirrel—From W. P. Conklin, Waukesha, Wis.

Fossil Wood—From M. A. Halsey, Adrian, Michigan.

Gopher and Gray Squirrel, from Iowa—By J. M. Woodworth.

Specimens of Cactus from this latitude, were presented by Dr. E. Andrews.

John W. Woodworth exhibited a fragment of Meteoric Stone, belonging to the Museum of the University of Chicago, which fell at Rogers' Grove, Linn Co., Iowa, February, 1847.

A valuable paper was read by Dr. John H. Rauch, on the properties of Ozone, discovered by him in 1851-2.

J. S. Jewell, of Attilla, Ill., read an interesting paper, describing one of the caves in southern Illinois. JOHN W. WOODWORTH,
Secretary *pro tem.*

CHICAGO CEMETERY.—At a meeting of the citizens of Chicago, held at the Mechanic's Institute on Friday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of taking measures for the preservation and improvement of the Chicago Cemetery, Walter L. Newberry, Esq., was chosen chairman, and Wm. A. Groves, Esq., Secretary. The Hon. George Manierre and the Hon. Mark Skinner addressed the meeting, stating the condition of the City Cemetery, and urged upon the meeting the necessity of improving and protecting the grounds of the Cemetery. Other addresses were made by many of the prominent citizens of Chicago. On motion the following gentlemen, viz: Manierre, Grant, Goodrich, Mark Skinner, Wm. Jones, Walter L. Newberry, and B. W. Raymond, were appointed a committee to memoralize the Common Council on the subject of devising and carrying into effect some system for the permanent improvement of the Cemetery grounds, and to call further meetings of citizens on the subject, as occasion may require.

WALTER L. NEWBERRY, Chairman.
WM. A. GROVES, Secretary.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

ART IN CHICAGO.—Every year the country is growing better and better for artists. An instance in point is the city of Chicago, which was not in existence in Malbone's day, and hardly thought of in an artistic point of view when Lind, Sontag and Grisi came, but is now one of the most important operatic places in the country—much more valuable than Boston or Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.—If there were no such place as Cook & McLain's Steam Dyeing, Scouring and Repairing Establishment at 99 Dearborn st., in town, no man might have some excuse for not dressing well; but the fact is, you can take your seedy garments there and have them made to look as well as new, at only a trifling expense, which alters the case entirely.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—It is a positive fact that if you ask the best dressed man in town where he got his clothes and was made," nine out of ten will answer: "At J. H. Ely's, 107 Randolph street." The fact is, he has the best cutter in town, and always keeps on hand all the latest styles of cloths, beavers, cassimeres, &c., suitable for dress or business suits and guarantees both work and prices to suit.

☞ Our lady readers will all be interested to hear that Wamsley & Hueston's first opening of fall and winter millinery will take place in their new store, 41 Clark street, on Thursday, October 20th. au17 41

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Meder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandelier Pendants and other Gas Fixtures of Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 State street. oct17-2m

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The subscriber has the agency for G. C. Pasli & Co.'s superior Cologne Spirits, Pure Spirits and Alcohol.

These goods were awarded first premiums at the City Trade, held in New York, 1858, and in the late U. S. Fair in this city.

Liquor dealers will find these goods a desideratum for its purity, uniformity and mildness —preferable to any other in mix

Press & Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1859.

AN AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

John Chinaman is revenged. All the insults put upon him in California are a tribe beside the high indignity which his government has put upon the American plenipotentiary en route for Peking, and which the son of chivalry is said to have undergone without a murmur. Pro-rumor says that the reported caging of Minister Ward and his cavalcade to the Imperial presence like a rare curiosity in the animal kingdom, is correct, and that it was done with his consent; is preferable to being shut out from Pekingiest as was where the act places us in the eyes of the civilized world. From time immemorial it has been the habit of John Chinaman to insist that all the world, save only the Celestial Empire, are feeble barbarians, and not only so, but that all nations coming among the enlightened and powerful Xiang Kuangs must acknowledge their inferiority by some disgraceful humiliation. It is the custom of the country to compel the representatives of foreign powers to be bored up like other baggage and boxes to the Imperial city, where negotiations must be opened by the *ko tou* — which is accomplished by the plenipotentiary getting down on all fours and knocking his head nine times on the ground! This act confirms the tradition that all the world is dependent on the "brother of the sun and moon" — that being the modest title arrogated by the Emperor of the Celestials. If, as frequently happens, the foreign diplomatist brings a few hundred dollars worth of presents to open the heart of the kinsman of the heavenly bodies, they are accepted as the "*tribute* sent by the barbarian ruler" of the English, French, Dutch, Russians or Americans. And if, as has happened once or twice, a present is made in return, it is given expressly as the "*gratuity* vouchsafed by the brother of the sun and moon to the barbarian ruler *to keep him from starving!*" These things are of less consequence than the other, but they serve to show the *animus* of Chinese diplomacy. The whole system is predicated on the idea that the sovereign of the pigtails is immeasurably the greatest, wisest and mightiest potentate on the face of the earth, and that the fact is too patent to be denied by any power under the sun.

To accomplish the humiliation of foreign diplomatists—to bring them to the performance of the *ko tou*—the mandarins resort to entreaty, cunning or intimidation, according to the temper of the man they have to deal with. In some instances they have protested that their heads would be lopped off as once if they should conduct any "barbarian" to the imperial city without making the caging and the ko tou conditions precedent. Yet among civilized nations we believe that Russia alone has submitted to the miserable imposition—the plenipotentiary of that government, in order to secure some commercial interest, actually g himself to be boxed up and transoverland to Peking, and actually prosalmself and bumping his forehead mos on the ground in token of the deos of the Czar on the good will assurance of the brother of the moon. All the other powers of Christ- maintain diplomatic relations with the Ce, unless Minister Ward has now acdged the subjection of the United States sovereign of China, have stoutly refused hrough the disreputable role. Once, if take not, a pair of English commercial performed the *ko tou*, rendering as an that the ceremony was merely a form ast the personal disgrace which it inwas not to be thought of, beside the pounds sterling which might be got out of it. They were instantly dismissed from the service and the relations between the two countries were placed back on the footing occupied before the commercial head-knocking was consummated.

We do not know positively that Minister Ward has either performed the *ko tou*, or submitted to the caging process. A letter in the Paris *Patrie*, brought by the Africa, represents him as having been put in a box, with a skylight or opening at the top—giving him a first-rate opportunity to say his prayers or study astronomy by the way—and thus borne to Peking, whence he was shortly to return to the sea coast by the same diplomatic and dignified conveyance. The programme of his stay in Peking is not referred to. If such have been the fact—if he has really made this ridiculous use of the sovereignty of the United States—we take it for granted that his name will be stricken from the diplomatic list with as little compunction as the mandarin beads are sliced off for wagging-ing to enforce the ko-tou among Christian ambassadors. The question is simply whether we shall submit to an indignity from a chop-stick barbarian, which we would fight the strongest power in the world for talking about. We read that a Tartar chieftain, after broadcasting on asses' milk, goes to the door of his tent, and with a loud voice authorizes all the people in the world to take something to eat, at the same time pointing out to the sun the course it shall follow through the day. No one disputes his right to do so. But if another nomadic sovereign should happen that way, and the former should assume to nominate his hours for indulging in asses' milk, there would be a trial of strength at once. We do not advocate a war with China. It is optional with us to open diplomatic relations with the Celestial empire or not, but it is not optional with any self-respecting man or power to go through the debasing pantomime prescribed by Chinese vanity, and offered to with Chinese obstinacy.

Debtor's Meeting in DeWitt County.

The last Clinton *Transcript* publishes a call for a meeting of the citizens of DeWitt county, to take into consideration their indebtedness, both foreign and domestic, and devise some means of relief. That paper says:

> Just what is proposed to be accomplished by this meeting, we are unable to say. We believe it is contemplated to ask the Governor to convene the Legislature, that a stay law, or some kind of enactment may be made giving relief to the people. Some of our best farmers, and other citizens have taken this matter in hand, and if no able relief by legislative enactment, will combine, and by other means stop the heavy expense entailed upon our people by useless litigation. We think they are right. Foreign debts ought not to be paid. The people of this county can't afford to pay their debts at this time. The crops for two years past have in a measure been a failure—previous speculations and high prices had run the people badly in debt—and now it is a matter of impossibility for them to meet on the indebtedness of the people. Then why should they be harrassed with constables and sheriffs, when nothing (or very low estimate) in coin, to their indebtedness. If, by legal process, the people could be made to disburse what they have not got, it would be a different thing, but the suing of good men these times, and the most industrious appliances of constables and sheriffs, will not get money from them, and only add huge bills of cost to the original debt. If the collection of money would benefit anybody in our own county—if the money could be distributed back among the people, then we should not complain; but two-thirds of the money collected from our people is sent out of the country to pay Eastern indebtedness. The people of DeWitt county are abundantly good for every dollar they owe—but they ask a little breathing spell.

We have no doubt that the people of De Witt county, like those of every other county in the Northwest, are in debt beyond their present means to pay; nevertheless, we cannot approve—indeed, we most emphatically disapprove—of the movement for a stay law, with the threatened resort to other means than those prescribed in the law to delay the collection of debts. Such a policy will do more to retard the progress and prosperity of the county than half a dozen revulsions like that we are now suffering from. It cannot fail, if carried out, to result, in the end, in injury to those who think they stand most in need of the temporary relief which it would afford. We have too many stay laws up in our statutes book already. The present large indebtedness of a portion of our people is one of the practical results of such legislation. The more stringent our collection laws, the more prudent will people be in contracting debts. Next to having no law at all for enforcing the payment of debts, unwise stringency in such laws is the surest safeguard against embarrassment from this source. A system that encourages men to recklessly involve themselves in debt, by postponing pay day almost indefinitely, will never fail, in the end, when speculation grows rife and credit facilities are easily obtained, to lead to just such a commercial revulsion as that from which we have now begun to recover, after a two years' paralysis.

Let the people of DeWitt County and of every other county bear their self-imposed burthen like men. They will get no stay-law. Gov. Bissell will not convoke the Legislature for any such purpose; but even if he should, the Legislature would not pass the law. It may seem hard to be pressed for cash when there is no apparent probability of getting the money to pay it. But it will be better in the end to meet this emergency as best we can, and to submit patiently to whatever may be the result, than to shrink behind a stay-law, or prevent by combination or by violence the execution of such laws as we have. Either of the two latter alternatives would strike a fatal blow at the prosperity of the people of Illinois for years to come. Our credit, already at a low standard abroad by reason of our defective collection laws, would be utterly ruined, and years would have to elapse before an influx of capital into the State need be looked for. The present dearth of money would continue indefinitely, and the energies of our people would be paralyzed under the load of obloquy and distrust which this line of policy would fasten upon them.

A determined will and a courageous heart will carry the people safely through their present troubles. Even the people of DeWitt County have no good reason for resorting to extreme measures. They have grown a fair crop of corn, they have a pretty good supply of hogs and beef cattle. Some of them have a surplus of horses and mules. For all these products there is and will continue to be a market. With the proceeds of such sales as they will be able to make, they can at least pay a portion of their indebtedness, and get reasonable extensions upon the remainder. Let every man, in this way, do his best—let him show a disposition to pay all that he owes by paying what he can, and, in nine cases out of ten, the creditor will grant an extension. Slowly but surely such a policy will liquidate the entire present indebtedness of the country, and then, with honor untarnished—with credit unimpaired—we shall enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

One word more: We doubt if the proposed movement has the sympathy of any considerable portion of the people of De Witt county. As for those who have taken the initiative in it, we cannot but hope that the sober second thought will come to them in time to deter them from identifying themselves any further with what is little less odious than open and determined repudiation.

AN "UNHEALTHY CITY."

During the debate in the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now in session at Richmond, Virginia, relative to the place of next meeting, Hon. Edward Stanley, of California, objected to its being held at Chicago, for the reason, that "the opinion was wide spread "that Chicago is a sickly place at this season "of the year." Rev. Dr. Talbot of Alabama, controverted the statement of Mr. Stanley, maintaining that Chicago is a healthy city in "the month of October."

For the information of Mr. Stanley and of all others who may entertain the "wide spread opinion that Chicago is an unhealthy city," we assure them that our bills of mortality prove Chicago to be one of the healthiest cities on the continent; and this will be found to be the *fact*, whether considered with reference to the annual mortality, or the mortality for any one month of the year. Compared with either of the other cities which were voted for in the Convention, Chicago is far ahead in the matter of health. The mortality in one of those cities (St. Louis,) during the month of August last, was nearly quadruple that of Chicago, while the population of the two cities is nearly the same. St. Louis is about as healthy as any of the other cities in which it was proposed to hold the next convention, and yet, forsooth, Mr. Stanley objected to Chicago because of its unhealthiness! Prominent men like Mr. Stanley ought to have sense enough to conceal their ignorance when it leads them into such a ridiculous blunder as this.

Opening of the Chicago and North-western Railway.

SECOND DAY'S ENTERTAINMENT.

[Correspondence of the *Press and Tribune.*]

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Oct. 13, 1859.

The festivities to-day commenced by a very pleasant ride to Oshkosh, 40 miles north of Fond du Lac. The road runs near the western shore of Lake Winnebago, affording nothing of special importance. We were cheered on our arrival by the presence of a great multitude of people who welcomed us with right hearty good will. The day appeared lowering, and it was deemed best to omit the excursion on Lake Winnebago—but the threatening storm should prove too boisterous for comfort and safety. A part of the company took the opinion that the day will grant an extension. Slowly but surely such a policy will liquidate the entire present indebtedness of the country, and then, with honor untarnished—with credit unimpaired—we shall enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity.

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Ex-Alderman John H. Kinzie was next introduced to the audience as one who had spent all his early days among the Indians and had been here when this whole country was owned by savage tribes. He was received with great applause, gave us some specimens of the Indian languages and contributed, by the incidents he mentioned, largely to the enjoyment of the company.

Hon. J. Sutherland of Janesville, made a short and excellent speech. A Committee was appointed to draft resolutions in reward to the excursion, and the meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for Geo. L. Dunlap, Esq., Superintendant, and E. De Witt Robinson, Esq., General Ticket Agent, who had been unremitting in their exertions to contribute to the enjoyment of the excursionists.

The Return—Resolutions &c. &c.

Friday morning the sun shone out brilliantly and scores of our citizens might be seen wandering about the city of

FOND DU LAC,

admiring its fine broad streets, its tasteful dwellings, large gardens, and the capital location on which it stands. A prominent object of interest were the artesian wells which to a great extent supply the city with water. They are found at the depth of about a hundred feet. The source of supply is a beautiful ridge lying east of the town. The water flows out from the well, in a steady stream, and as many of our citizens though understanding the geological principles on which they are constructed, had never seen them in practical operation, they were objects of much curiosity. We were indebted to D. D. Cooper, Esq., for a ride of an hour about the city and were much pleased with the evidences of taste and thrift which met us on every side. The city contains some ten thousand inhabitants, nearly all of whom were from the New England and Middle States. It is situated at the head of Lake Winnebago, and has a splendid farming region East, South and West which must ever afford it a large business. It has some fifteen large steam saw mills, with the usual number of stores and manufacturing establishments found in a city of its size and prospects. We are sorry that time was not afforded us to become more particularly acquainted with its business and to mingle socially among its people. Those of our citizens who could not accommodations at the hotels speak in the highest terms of the hospitality with which they were treated. We were specially charged by those who were the guests of W. T. Gibson, Esq., to make him their warmest acknowledgements.

THE RETURN.

At nine o'clock the whistle sounded and we bade adieu to Fond du Lac amid the firing of cannon and the enthusiastic cheers and the cordial good wishes of citizens and guests. At several of the return stations, the cars stopped for several minutes, when large numbers of the company distributed themselves over the green sward, and many comical exercises and amusing games were performed for the entertainment of the ladies, and more sober portion of the crowd. Fun and rolls in the cars and out of them filled up the hours of a most agreeable day.

RESOLUTIONS.

On arriving at Janesville, the company assembled upon the platform, when

S. S. Hayes, Esq., of Chicago, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we tender our acknowledgements to the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and their Officers for this Excursion, and in particular for their polite attention to their guests, and their ample and liberal arrangements for their comfort and enjoyment; and that we will long remember the pleasure they have afforded us on this occasion.

Resolved, That in the completion of this great thoroughfare from Chicago through a most fertile and attractive country to the waters of Green Bay, constituting a grand trunk to the railroad system of Wisconsin, and affording to her thrifty farmers, lumbermen and merchants, and promising in the future to her miners of iron and copper, rapid and cheap access to their commercial emporium, we hail a most auspicious event for the Northwest.

Resolved, That we offer to the President of the Company, Wm. B. Ogden, the tribute of our respect and admiration, for the public spirit, sagacity, genius and courage, which have enabled him, amidst unparalleled difficulties and labors, to bring this great enterprise to a successful issue.

Resolved, That we have observed with interest the great natural advantages of the region through which we have passed, and the evidences of industry and refinement and morality which are every where to be seen, which fail to invite a dense population, and to develop a high state of prosperity and culture among its inhabitants.

Resolved, That we appreciate most highly the courtesy and attention which we have received at Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and others of the flourishing towns upon the line.

Resolved, That the illumination and other preparations with which the route was celebrated, by the beautiful and prosperous city of Fond du Lac, proved the good taste and unbounded hospitality of her citizens. We thank them for the warm-hearted and lavish hospitality with which they entertained us, and assure them that from this time onward we are linked in them not only by bars of railroad iron, but by the golden chain of friendship; which, we trust, will never be broken, or parted.

Resolved, That we tender to Geo. L. Dunlap, Esq., Superintendent, our warmest acknowledgments for the admirable management under which the excursion has been conducted, and that our best wishes shall attend him and his excellent assistant, E. DeWitt Robinson, Esq., General Ticket Agent, and Mr. Lee, the Treasurer of the Company, for their many polite attentions during this excursion.

Resolved, That the newspapers of Chicago and Wisconsin be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

At Janesville, a large number of our party left us to visit Madison, the beautiful capital of Wisconsin. They doubtless had a very pleasant excursion.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me, August 21st, 1858.

C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace.

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STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of this Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The public are cautioned against purchasing any Stove with the name Stewart, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

Educational.

SLOAN'S DOUBLE CHAIN OF Practical COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, The Great Centre!

The oldest and most extensive in the West is situated in Marquette Cutmen Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

Other Colleges connected with this will be located at all important points in the West. The Advantages of a practical and thorough business education are unsurpassed by any other institution in the country. Full information will be given at the Rooms of the College, or by mail. Life Scholarship only $40.00. Apprentices entitled to two months' tuition free.

Address L. J. SLOAN,
President and Proprietor.

GARDEN CITY INSTITUTE—No. 24, Harrison street, near State. The Eighth School year will commence on Monday, September 6th. Application may be made, according to the above present, for further particulars apply front 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. to

H. O. KNOX, Principal.

F. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH and French Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 164 and 166 Cass street, corner of Erie. This institution opened in 1854, numbers all the advantages of the best schools in the East. The number of pupils is limited.

Further information and references can be had, which may be published at the Institution, or of Rev. C. Wright & Co., Lake street, No. 69 and 71.

The next Term will begin on Tuesday, September 20th. sep6-eod-1m

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF

Mercantile Colleges.

Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit (shortly), constituting the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile Colleges" and "Bryant, Stratton & Commercial College," now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON, Degree of Bell Bryant, Proprietors, and Associate Principals of Chicago College, Circulars and specimens of penmanship furnished gratuitously on application to the Rooms, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

SNOW'S SEMINARY—No. 275 Huron street, North Division. The 8th school year of this well-known and popular School for Young Ladies and Misses will commence on Monday, September 13th. Circulars may be had at the Music Store of Lyon & Healy, No. 162 Lake street, Chicago, or at the School. For further particulars address

E. SNOW, Principal.

Pianos, Music, Etc.

GREAT MUSIC DEPOT

FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Root & Cady,

95 . . . CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, . . . 95

Music Teachers and Dealers would do well to remember that ROOT & CADY keep the only complete stock of

MUSIC BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

To be found in the Northwest, and that they sell for cash at Wholesale or Retail, at the Lowest Possible Prices.

They are sole Agents for

Steinway & Son's Gold Medal Piano Fortes,

(Which, added to their already long list of honors, the only two Silver Medals and the highest prizes offered at the late U. S. Fair.)

Sole Agents for T. GILBERT & CO'S

CELEBRATED GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, SQUARE AND ÆOLIAN PIANOS.

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

Wholesale Agents for HALL & SON'S Guitars, Flutes and Bugles, Equitona Cornets and Fanfarons, and the best, French Brass Instruments, Sheet Music, Violins, Strings, Etc., Etc.

ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark street, Chicago.

S. M. ROOT.
oc1-1y C. CADY.

H. M. HIGGINS, 45 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.,

DEALER IN

Lights & Braid Concert Piano Fortes,

AND

MASON & HAMLIN'S MODEL MELODEONS.

Music Publisher, and Sole Agent, Wholesale and Retail, of OLIVER DITSON'S extensive Catalogue of Musical Publications.

IMPORTER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

New Pianos to Hire, where satisfactory references are given.

PIANOS TO RENT.

The highest price paid for old Pianos in exchange for new. H. M. H. respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been extended to him for the past seven years, and has constituted him the largest dealer in Pianos and Melodeons in the West.

Persons desiring to purchase Pianos, privately, will apply at the Establishment of the Undersigned, No. 45 & 47 Wright & Co., Lake street, No. 39 and 41.

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Sewing Machines.

THE GROVER & BAKER Machine again victorious.

$1,000 Offered for its Equal

—AT THE—

U. S. FAIR.

Immense Sale of over 35,000.

An increased demand, and public appreciation are better guarantees for merit, than

$100 Silver Pitchers.

The latter article not being necessary to keep up the reputation of our

Justly Celebrated Sewing Machine.

These Machines have a world-wide reputation, and as

Family Sewing Machine

Have no equal. This we can prove to any one who will call at our office. They have repeatedly taken

The First Premium

Over all others at hundreds of

Fairs throughout the United States

Also, the Premium

AT THE U. S. FAIR.

Every Machine warranted and sold at New York prices. Office Thread and Agents supplied at the lowest rates. GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
se24-1y-136 115 Lake street, Chicago.

$35 AND $40 SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S NEW AND IMPROVED

Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch.

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, the most superior finish, and suitable for the table, have the under feed, straight needle, saw from two cotton spools, do the coarsest and finest work. So stitched to the BUN VERY EASY AND ALMOST NOISELESS, and are neatly finished. The same Machine will

Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Gather & Embroider,

and is easily learned from our printed directions.

☞ Samples, Circulars and Price List sent on receipt of stamp.

We are also owners of the lately improved, under feed

Quaker City $20, $25 and $35 Sewing Machines,

Thousands of which are in daily use. The old style we don't sell. We are Sole Agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER AND GAUGE, adjustable to all stitches, and for cloth and all widths of hems; will hem over seams and fells, AND CAN EASILY BE ATTACHED TO ANY SEWING MACHINE. Price, $5.

LARGE DISCOUNT TO AGENTS AND CLERGY.

☞ AGENTS WANTED everywhere. Come and see us at 159 LAKE-ST., or address L. CORNELL & CO. P. O. Box 2662. 8-29

A NOTICE.—THE EUREKA IMPROVED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, Os-censed by Elias Howe, Jr., Esq., and others, using two threads, and making the Lock-Stitch. Price, $50. Will hem, stitch, hem and gather. Agents wanted in every city and town in the State of Illinois. Address J. LEVY,
Principal Office, 89 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Send for Circular and Sample work. sa1-3m-se3

Crockery and Glass Ware.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 Lake Street,

Offer for sale the largest assortment of

Crockery,

CHINA AND GLASS-WARE,

Fine and Common

TABLE CUTLERY

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

CROCKERY, CHINA,

Glassware,

AND HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS

To be found at the NEW STORE,

175.....LAKE STREET.....175

THIS IS THE OLD STAND,

Three Doors West of W. M. Rose & Co's Dry Goods Emporium.

Our Stock is New,

Bought Cheap, and we will sell at

Lower Prices than Ever Before Offered.

All are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

PACKARD & BULL,

se7 a3d1 3m 175 Lake street.

ROSE HILL CEMETERY.

OFFICE 109 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

The managers of Rosehill Cemetery would inform the public that their grounds are now ready for interments.

Any information relative to the Cemetery can be obtained at the office of the Company, from Rev. Mr. Mitchell, Church Block, where a map of the grounds may be seen.

Arrangements have been made with the

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Co.

TO RUN A SPECIAL TRAIN

To the Cemetery, for the present, on

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

OF EACH WEEK.

At an hour that will enable persons to spend one hour in the Cemetery at 4 Time of day which will not interfere with business.

Cemetery trains until further notice, will leave

Depot Chicago, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Leave Rosehill at 4 30 p.m. and arrive at Chicago 5 30.

Persons wishing to visit the Cemetery on any other occasion can take the Southport and Evanston General Road, running north from Clark street bridge to the Cemetery, every hour, commencing at 8 A. M. Office open from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

V. T. PLANEY, President.

A. T. SHERMAN, Secretary. se24-eod-1m

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

☞ We are prepared to do all kinds of DREDGING and HARBOR WORK to the satisfaction of the public. Those wishing to work the Sutor lots will find it for their interest to give us a call. Office at the works.

PARSONS & RAY.

Chicago July 1st 1859. jy27-eod-3m

Press & Tribune.

OUR FOREIGN LETTERS.

Extreme Anti-Liquorism; Finding a Hotel; Irish Hospitality; Irish Wit; Arrival of Sir Eng lish Tyrone Irish Towns; Farewell Funeral Procession; Intense Activity on a Railroad; Scenery of the Famous Valley of Limerick and the Famous Belles of Limerick; The Farewell Salute and the latter goes.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

LIMERICK, Ireland, Sept. 15, 1853.

It was a fair, quiet, pretty evening when I arrived at the coach-top, landing in from Kilkee, my companion, pointing to the dim and distant old Cathedral and the far house-tops, said, "Welcome to the fair city of the broken treaty!" A few moments more and the galloping horses, glad that their journey was nearly done, had brought us over the little river that runs into the Shannon, and we were in the city of Limerick, famous for gloves, lace, salmon and fair women. It was quite dark when we entered the new town, and George street was brilliantly lighted by the hundreds of shop windows along that thronged thoroughfare. All Limerick seemed to be in the street, and after dismounting from the coach, it was a little difficult to work my way against such a tide of life as swept down George street. I did not know the name nor the locality of a single hotel, but plunged up one street and down another, to the right now and now to the left, till in about half an hour I descried opposite me a modest building, well lighted, and having the name Globe Hotel in front. This seemed to be an intimation to stop, and so to the Globe Hotel I went, and found it a quiet, well kept house.

Limerick in fact found in my first morning's walk, is a city of strong contrasts. There are three divisions in it, geographically speaking—the new town, the old town, and the Irish town.

The new town looks the cheerful look of Cork, for its houses though well built are of brick of a brownish hue and a coarse appearance, and this part of the city has a sombre as well as an unfinished look. The old town has increased rapidly of late, it is evident, and seems to be now in thriving circumstances.

The old or English town contains the houses which were once the finest in the city, and, which were occupied by the English during the famous siege so graphically pictured by Macaulay. The occupation of the English army was followed by the settlement of many of the soldiers after the treaty was signed, and so the ancient part of the city bears the name of the old or English town. There are very few English residents in the city now, as is evidenced by the fact that with nearly seventy thousand Roman Catholics in the city, there are but five thousand Protestants of all denominations. The part now called the English town is in decay and resembles many quarters of our American cities in which old and handsome houses are surreadered to the Irish, and speedily present the aspect of squalor and decay.

The Irish town is distinct from both, and consists of small low houses, many of them thatched and having a distinctively Irish look. Most of them are but one story in height, and nearly all have a little grocery, or liquor store, or bakery in front, with a retreat for the family in the rear. Looking in, you can see the usual counter of an Irish store or house, dirty children, an old rickety chair or two, a pot for general cooking, a nondescript box, and a little collection of dirty bottles and fly marked articles for sale. Still, it is but fair to say that these Irish stores are much neater and much more attractive on their outside of the Atlantic than on ours, and one can walk through a street after street of such a place as Limerick with no special disgust.

As I was sauntering along in search of the lions of Limerick, looking after its fine churches, the cathedral, the castle, and the stone on which the treaty between James' forces and William's was signed after the siege of Limerick, I saw a funeral procession having one or two unique features. The hearse was preceded by about two priests with white round their hats, and with white mantles, wrapped like a highlander's shawl around their bodies. The hearse came next, surmounted with white plumes. This produced a strange and almost startling effect, so incongruous were the hearse and the white plumes, the black garments worn by the mourners and the white mantles of the priests. The white used, denoted that the deceased person was unmarried; at the funeral of a married person only black is worn.

Not far from this cheerful funeral was a real Irish spectacle, which an Irish friend at my side pointed out as indicative of the national activity. There was an old-fashioned engine, at which about fifteen men were at work, filling one of the city tanks with water. The slowness with which they pumped was a marvel. Had any one been very tired, it would have been almost possible for him to have taken a short nap while the beats were going up, between one stroke and another. Such deliberate laziness I never before beheld, even among men paid by the public funds. The captain of the company had one hand upon the handle, and I looked twice to see whether the man was really awake or not. He face denoted perfect contentment, but a thought now and then would be traced on his open countenance as he stood with his hat thrown back at an angle of forty-five. My companion, a Limerick gentleman, burst into hearty laughter, and called upon me to wait and see whether some one would not fall dead with such over-exertion. It was indeed a funny spectacle, but I will not say it was either practically Irish, although it may with truth be said that the Irish labor much harder in our country than they do in their own.

Limerick has some things which are more interesting to the visitor than they can be to the reader; and on such I will not linger. Its historical associations are very interesting; and to many readers the siege of Limerick and its heroic defence during the invasion of William, are equally interesting with the siege and defence of Londonderry. The ancient Cathedral has associations connected with that siege which make it interesting; for there its Bishop swore a canon threw shot with great effect. Two of the balls which struck it may still be seen attached to the cathedral wall. There is a famous peal of bells in this cathedral which has a wide reputation, and many a traveler turns out of the way to hear their sweet chimes. They were cast by an Italian, it is said, and placed in one of the bell towers of his own country; but on the expulsion of that country, the bells were stolen and removed, no one knew where. They were taken to Limerick and placed in the cathedral; and the Italian set out on foot to find them and listen to their music. As he was wandering along the banks of the Shannon, and was approaching the city of his destination, the cathedral bells pealed the hour of evening prayer. The sound struck the ear of the foot chime, and, weary with his journey and faint with hunger, he sank under both, and died with the music ringing in his ears.

Of course I wished to hear the bells made famous by so interesting a legend, but at the time of my visit the cathedral was undergoing repairs and the bells were under rung. I clambered up into the bell tower, however, going through dark passage ways and up the narrowest of stairs, till I came to the room where the bells, all dusty with age, were swinging. I struck each of them with the large key which the sexton had given me, and drew forth the tone of each bell. The children in the street below caught the faint music above and looked up to see what fairies had come down for the months. Thus I heard the music of Limerick's famous bells.

Limerick has a reputation for the beauty of its women, but why, it were hard to tell. I certainly saw some whose beauty was of a positively negative character, and some whom no admirer would call anything else but ugly. The most significant word hideous. Certainly I hardly saw in all the throngs of George Street, half a dozen women of the order of the Queen's College, however, I do not dare to speak. I saw abundance of it, but let more delicate pens than mine describe its beauty or its value. It is enough for a man to remember those hard ringed noses who crowded round the coach when we left the city, each bearing a pannier of lace, about which they rolled out the most voluble lamentations, and chaffered and laughed and whined for a trade, until they sickened us of the lace trade of Limerick. Always it is understood that a no is open to question; and one who has tasted their flaky richness, will remember them with no special disgust. On the whole Limerick is a fine old Irish town, very well worth seeing; not particularly squalid or filthy, and having an abundance of history wrought into its walls; and although it leaves no specially distinct outline on the memory, yet it forms part of a thorough tour through Ireland.

MACCAROON.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Edw'd Cullen, who killed Robert McGettigan at Shullsburg, with a scythe, over a year ago, has been tried at Mineral Point, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sent to the Wisconsin State Prison for three years.

We have before stated, that Harvey Fairchild, tried on account to the murder of Gerhart, near Platteville, was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, and sent to the State Prison for seven years.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, an engineer on the freight train on the Illinois Central, on locomotive No. 20, named Wm. Trude, lost the middle finger of his left hand by the bursting of a gun. The train was detained here, the easterra passenger train being out of time; add while thus waiting, a boy came along with a gun, which the engineer requested the privilege of discharging. It was granted, and Trude soon found that he had only a part of the stock of the gun left in his hands, his own finger. It was deemed fortunate that he escaped with no greater injury.—*Galena Gazette.*

A HEROIC FEMININE.—A pet terrier dog in longing to a Mrs. Scott, in the 2d Ward, Philadelphia, about dusk last evening, fell into the well, 25 feet deep, causing immense commotion in the household. Appeals were made to various of the neighbors to rescue the poor little creature from a watery grave, but in vain. In their opinion the "dog" was not worth the venture; when Mrs. S. seized the rope and descended the favor of being sent down after the canine herself; which was promptly responded to, and down she went, and was brought up bearing her favorite, alive and kicking, in her arms, and vowing she would not give his wiry hide for every cowardly masculine on the ground, who were willing to see a "four legged human" perish without an effort to save him. She declared that their antipathy to water deterred them from a humane act, but that if the liquid which was threatening her pet had been whisky, every "devil of them" would have striven to prevent the dog from having a drop of it. Probable.—*Springfield Journal.*

HAS APPLES AT OUR HILL.—We have information of a bad affair that occurred on Wednesday at Oak Hill station on the P., Oquawka and Burlington railroad. It seems that two Irish employees or tenants of Mr. Benj. Stearns were pasturing with cattle a hog belonging to Mr. Stearns, their employer. Mr. Stearns had warned them against the practice, telling them that if they injured the animal they would be held responsible. Thereupon the two left the hog and fell upon Mr. Stearns. To defend himself he rejected the axe, lying near by, when one of them struck him over the head with his club, fracturing his skull. Mr. S. was taken up insensible, and medical aid summoned from that village and also from this city.—Whether the injury is likely to prove fatal or not we do not learn.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—An exchange says: "A young married lady of our acquaintance, whose union has not been prolific of 'little darlings,' has suspended on the wall, in her bed-room, directly over the head of the bed, a neat little picture, underneath which is the following quotation from Scripture: 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven.'"

MURDER.—At Cold Spring, New York, recently, a boy of seven years of age was left by a keeper, of a drinking saloon to drink some brandy, by telling him it was elder. The boy drank so much that he died the same night in spasms.

QUEER COMPANIONS.—A gentleman in this city has a very large gray squirrel, the wheel of which cage (used by it) has been broken, and the family being tired of seeing it in the room, the cage was placed in an unused basement of the house, and his squirrelship provided with food in abundance. On visiting the cage a short time ago, a large rat was found quietly domiciled with the squirrel, the falling of the wheel having permitted the former egress and egress to the rat. From sharing the squirrel's food, the rat had grown so fat that he did not care to move. The two *rodents* seemed to be mutually pleased with each other's company, and they were not molested.—*Hartford Times, Oct. 8.*

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—Early yesterday morning three or four kids got into the pasture in which is the Alderney bull of Col. Buckmaster, and commenced teasing him with a piece of cloth. The animal is well known for his kind or cross disposition, and on this account his owner has caused a very high fence to be put around the pasture so as to keep people from crossing his domain. The bull would not endure teasing, and made a charge on the boys, catching Ellis, the son of John Atwood, Esq., a lad of twelve or thirteen years, upon his horns, and tossing him into the air. He fell, unable to get up, and soon fainted. The bull was prevented from catching him a second time by the heroic conduct of Mr. Buckmaster, who stood by and defended him. Assistance was soon called, and the senseless lad borne to the house. Dr. Allen was at once called. He found one of his ribs broken, but no internal injuries. He does not think the wound in any way dangerous.—*Galena Gazette.*

A "SEARING" MATCH.—At Plymouth County Fair, Mass., on Wednesday last, a "spading" match occurred, which attracted considerable attention. A ring was formed, and lots of land, ten feet square each, were marked for six stalwart Irishmen, who were the competitors for the prizes. The time allowed for the work to be done was twenty minutes, and the depth to be spaded was nine inches. The quickest time made was fourteen and a half minutes.—The competitors were then allowed one hour to dig as much as they could, and the men worked until the perspiration rolled off their faces. The crowd cheered them on, and laughed at the lustrous attempts made by some to drive through the work. One man only used up the whole time. The victor is certainly a trump and worthy the title of "Jack of Spades."

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—We are in receipt of the particulars of a most shocking accident, which occurred yesterday afternoon at the Agricultural fair near Bellingham, Lancaster county. During the exhibition of horses in the ring, a kind of amphitheatre, filled with people, broke down through the immense weight, carrying in the ruins a number of human beings, men and women. The scene that followed the crash beggars description; the wildest confusion prevailed, and those who were crushed in groups were truly awful. Scores were injured more or less; but eight were seriously hurt. One young lady, an idiot boy, one lady, leg broken; one lady, hip broken in a shocking manner; two legs broken; and a young married lady, wife of a physician, had her spine seriously injured. She is delirious. Her friends, however, say she is not killed, and, as it is, the affair has cast a gloom over the entire county.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The Lafayette *Courier* says that a couple of little boys aged ten and twelve years, sons of Mr. Wm. Medleus, living near that place, left home on a hunting excursion, and as they have not since been heard of. It is thought that they have been carried off by a gang of gypsies who have been in that vicinity lately, and a party of whom went away the night the children were missed.

—At a late celebration the following "dry" toast was given (and the author of which got "buttered" when he got home): "The press—the pulpit—the petticoats: the three ruling powers of the day. Long may they reign! Knowledge—the second spreads morals—and the last spreads considerably."

—Mr. Work's vineyard, near Cincinnati, comprises sixty five acres, the produce of which this season is estimated in wine at 15,000 gallons, worth $60,000.

—Hennepin Falls, a carpet dealer in Cincinnati, has absconded, leaving his creditors minus some $20,000, which he carried away with him.

Bags.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—278 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR SACKS—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order or otherwise.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Wool and hair bagging.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find the advantage of calling at the Agency. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

122, 44 & 46 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description

Furnished on short notice,

PRINTED

EW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMON FARWELL.

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BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

BAKER, CLARK & CO., 278 South Water street, Chicago, BAKER & CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags, made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags always on hand. Flour Sacks of all sizes. Bags for Flour, Bran, Corn Meal, Flour, Salt, Seed, &c., &c.

Orders by Mail, Express or Telegraph promptly attended to. Bags insured to shippers. se27-1y-dy

CITY OF CHICAGO.

City Collector's Office, September 30th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that the following Warrants are in my hands for collection:

Warrant No. 511, South—For grading and paving Haddock street, from the east line of Ada street to the east end of the north limit of Randolph street.

Warrant No. 512, South—For grading, curbing and gravelling Milwaukee avenue, from the south line of Lake street to the north line of Randolph street.

Warrant No. 514, South—For extending Indiana avenue from North street, in a straight northerly direction, to the north line of the subdivision of the West Addition to Chicago, said alley to be continuation of the West Alley already opened through Blocks 157 and 158 School Section Addition.

All persons are requested forthwith to make payment of said warrants; if not paid on or before the 20th day of October, A. D. 1859, the same will be collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable to the payment of the same.

A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.

se27-a2d-20d

CITY OF CHICAGO—City Collector's Office, Chicago, Oct. 1st, 1859.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago intend to pass the ordinance necessary to the extension of the present line of West Madison street South of the North line of Block 3, and of Randolph street, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler streets, from the West line of Market street to the east line of Ruby street; and that the assessment roll for the same will be completed and ready for examination at my office, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1859, at which time and place all persons interested can be heard in relation to the same.

A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

City Clerk's Office, Chicago, October 11, 1859.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the city of Chicago intend to pass the ordinance necessary to the extension of the present line of West Madison street South of the North line of Block 3, and of Randolph street, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler streets, from the West line of Market street to the east line of Ruby street; and that the assessment roll for the same will be completed and ready for examination at my office, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1859, at which time and place all persons interested can be heard in relation to the same.

H. D. COLVIN,
City Clerk.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Common Council of the city of Chicago to assess the damages to property caused by the opening of Kinzie street, from the west line of Wells street to the east line of Franklin street, in said city, will attend at the Mayor's office, in said city, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1859, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of making said assessment.

G. H. GRAY,
Commissioner.

Chicago, October 11th, 1859. oc12-td

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 91 LA SALLE STREET,

Have on hand at all times every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared to furnish Hearses, Coaches and Carriages for Funerals, and may be found on hand and ready to give their personal attention to conducting all funerals.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

MOSS! MOSS!!

DUNBAR'S PRESSED MOSS, Put up in convenient packages, for Carriage Makers and others, for use in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at lower prices, than the same can

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1859.

Exchange is closer and firmer at 11. The banks do not sell as freely as for the past few days. Persons indebted at the East are taking this opportunity to pay, and we should not be surprised from the large demand if merchants were pinching funds in New York, fearing a rise of exchange again in a few weeks.

Currency is in good supply. The bankers seem now to have enough to move the crops smoothly.

Gold is in better demand. Country correspondents are ordering from bankers, and the supply is scarcely equal to the calls for coin. The price is the same for exchange.

Short prudence paper is about all that finds any favor at the banks. Discounts as usual 10 per cent. Street rates nominal at 1@3 per cent. per month with few transactions.

The following is the traffic statement of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, of Canada, for week ending October 1, 1859:

Passengers	$24,459 00
Freight	114,032 00
Private, Mails and Sundries	2,940 42
Corresponding week last year	$70,931 56 57,491 47
Increase	$13,412 30 ½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1859.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours, were as follows:

RECEIPTS THURSDAY.

	Flour Wh't	Corn Oats	Barl'y	Ca'le	Hogs
	bbls. bus.	bus. bus.	bus.	No.	No.
Chicago	3271	1176 2925	7757	71	151
Milwaukee	1000	11500	800	50	200
R. Central R'd	1126	4000	2000		
Illinois Central	1000	2000	2000		
Michigan Central	2700	3000	3000	50	40
Racine & Miss.	1000	1500	1000		
Chicago & N. W.	1200	1471 1125	45	15	
Total	4577	7980	9804 15925	7922	776

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE THURSDAY.

	Flour Wh't	Corn Oats	Rye	Ca'le	Hogs
	bbls. bus.	bus. bus.	bus.	No.	No.
To Buffalo	1000				
To Ogdensburg	1000				
To Oswego	2961	800		2000	
To Kingston	1000				
To Other Ports		2000			
Total	5961	41185	5000	2000	

The following table shows the receipts and shipments by Lake and Canal to-day:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	66,000	Wheat, bu	130,778
Shingles, No	24,000	Corn, bu	39,185
Posts, No	10,000	Oats, bu	2,400
Wheat, bu	41,185	Flour, bbls	5,961
Corn, bu	7980	Millstuffs, lbs	4,875
Oats, bu	9804	Mdse., lbs	700
Barley, bu	15925	Pass'rs Passed	201
Rye, bu	7922	Pass'rs Arrived	200
Hogs, No	776	Cattle, No	2
Cattle, No	151	Sheep, No	40
Sheep, No	40	Hides, No	1,000
Hides, No	1,000	Cotton, bales	20
Cotton, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds	30
Tobacco, hhds	30	Groceries, pkgs	100
Groceries, pkgs	100	Oil, bbls	20
Oil, bbls	20	Lard, lbs	1,000
Lard, lbs	1,000	Butter, lbs	500
Butter, lbs	500	Eggs, doz	1,000
Eggs, doz	1,000	Coal, tons	50
Coal, tons	50	Salt, bbls	100
Salt, bbls	100	Whiskey, bbls	50
Whiskey, bbls	50	Pork, bbls	100
Pork, bbls	100	Lead, pigs	1,000
Lead, pigs	1,000	Copper, lbs	500
Copper, lbs	500	Iron, tons	100
Iron, tons	100	Furniture, pkgs	50
Furniture, pkgs	50	Agricultural Imp'ts	100
Agricultural Imp'ts	100	Sundries, pkgs	1,000
Sundries, pkgs	1,000		

The following are the shipments of Flour and Wheat to the ports named, since the 15th of August:

	Flour.	Wheat.
To Oswego	1,000	60,000
To Ogdensburg	3,500	150,000
To Kingston	1,000	40,000
To Toronto	1,000	30,000
To Hamilton	500	15,000
To Cobourg	1,000	40,000
To Portland	2,000	60,000
To Other Ports	1,000	45,000
Total	11,000	440,000
Total this season	30,000	900,000

Receipts of Wheat to Bronte.—The steamship *Glasgow*, which sailed on Wednesday last from New York for Glasgow, took out 19,000 bushels Chicago Spring Wheat.

Wheat Product of Virginia.—A comparative statement of wheat inspections in the State of Virginia during the past quarter, ending September 30, and same period of three preceding years, shows that the crop of 1859 is the largest ever grown in the State. The inspection for 1859 exhibits the following results, in barrels:

Richmond	
Petersburg	197,169
Lynchburg	11,000
Alexandria	11,870
Fredericksburg	7,000
Portsmouth	1,300
Norfolk	1,000
Total, bbls	270,340

The British Corn Trade.

(From the Mark Lane Express, Sept. 24.)

The continuance of broken weather through the past week has spoiled much of the second cut of grass, but has not seriously impeded field labor. The heavy rains have rendered the lands very foul, and perhaps its clearance may not be so complete as last year, though with favorable weather there is yet good time to prepare for autumnal sowing. Accounts continue to vary in different localities respecting the wheat crop; but neither the quality nor the yield generally will bear comparison with the harvest of 1858. This impression gaining ground, with but few foreign imports, and better prices abroad, appears already to have influenced the English markets, and wheat has advanced, upon an average, another 1s per quarter.

In France the improvement is still more decided; the deficiency in the wheat crop throughout that important country being estimated at from 15 to 20 per cent. If this be really the case, it is very probable that the lowest prices have been passed in both countries, though the harvest is not sufficiently forward for the gathering of the harvest—as well as the readiness to take improved prices, are calculated to check much of an upward movement while stocks remain good. The other near countries, as well as Germany, show the same tendency; the slightest improvement in London telling immediately upon the corn trade at Dantzig and other great shipping ports. A new decree from Naples prolongs the free import of corn to the 30th June, 1860.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1½c. Prop Neptune and schrs Bay State, Dardanelle, St. Andrews, and Custew, Wheat to Buffalo at 7½; schr A J Bird, wheat to Port Colborne at 7½; schr City of Ogdensburg, barley to Oswego at 8½; schrs S Nelson and Ramsey, and bark Adriatic, wheat to Oswego at 10½c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 4,777 bbls; shipments, 2,041 bbls. Market a shade firmer. Sales were: 100 bbls "Bartlett" Spring Extras at $4.40 delivered; 100 bbls "Central City" do at 4.35 delivered; 300 bbls "Red Rover" do at 4.30 delivered; 100 bbls "Sterling" and 100 bbls "J. McKinney & Co" do at 4.15 at track; 240 bbls good Spring Extra, in lots, at 4.12½ on track and delivered; 100 bbls do at 4.00 delivered; 50 bbls "Genesee" do at 4.10 delivered; 100 bbls Spring do at 3.95 delivered; 60 bbls low grade Extra at 3.80 delivered; 500 bbls "Star" and 100 bbls "Eagle" Spring at 3.85; 100 bbls choice Red Winter at 4.00; 100 bbls do at 4.05.

MILL STUFFS—9 tons fibrets at 11.00 on track; 4 tons good Middlings at 18.00 on track.

WHEAT—Receipts, 79,601 bu; shipments, 43,185 bu. Winter—Scarce and firm. Sales were: 70 bags extra choice White, by sample, at 81.15; 1,000 bu No 1 Red at 90c in store; 300 bu No. 2 Red at 84c in store. SPRING—Active and firm. Sales were: 35,000 bu No. 1 Spring at 81c in store; 7,000 bu do at 82c; 0., 9,1 Spring at 81c in store; 1,500 bu do at 80c; 0., 9,1 Spring at 81 C. o. b.; 40,000 bu do, in lots, at 79c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected at 76c in store; 700 bu do at 75c in store.

CORN—Receipts, 9,804 bu; shipments, 7,980 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were: 1,400 bu No. 1 at 47c in store; 1,000 bu do at 48c; 0., 9,1 at 47c in store; 1,500 bu do at 46c; 0., 9,1 at 46c in store; 1,500 bu Rejected at 46c in store; 700 bu do at 45c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 15,925 bu; no shipments. Market declined 1c. Sales were: 3,700 bu Canal at 32c; afloat; 1,000 bu No 1 (in a purchaser's warehouse) at 31½c in store; 4,500 bu do at 31c in store.

RYE—Receipts, 7,937 bu; no shipments. Market quiet. Sales were: 1,000 bu at 56c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 7,488 bu; shipments, 31,805 bu. Market quiet and steady. Sales were: 700 bu No 1 at 67c in store; 1200 bu do at 66c in store; 300 bu No 2 at 62c in store; 500 bu do at 59c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts, 87,800 lbs. Market more active, and a shade firmer for choice parcels. Sales were: 125 bags choice Timothy at 2.15 delivered; 217 bags do at 2.10; 110 bags do at 2.05.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 25 bbls. Market firm, with sales of 20 bbls at 20c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 21.

PROVISIONS—Receipts, 190 bbls Pork; 12,000 lbs Cut Meats. Mess Pork in limited demand and nominal at 15.50; Mess Beef in limited demand and nominal at 15.00.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW—Receipts, 1804 lbs. Market weaker. Sales were: 35 bbls country and 100 bbls city at 10c.

HIDES—Receipts, 400 No. Market very dullsand prices drooping. Green, 5½c; Green Salted, 6½@7c; Dry Salted, 11@12c; Dry Flint, 15@16c.

POTATOES—Receipts, 433 bu. Market quiet and steady at 30@35c.

APPLES—In limited demand at 1.00@2.25.

BUTTER—Firm in limited request at 11@13c; Dairy, 14@16c.

EGGS—In better supply, with sales at 10@10½c.

POULTRY—Chickens, 1.50@1.60 ₱ doz; Turkeys, 6@7c ₱ lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 26 cars Cattle; 4 do Hogs. Shipped, 4 cars Cattle; 2 do Hogs. The market to-day was a little more active for all qualities of stock with a fair demand for packing Cattle. Sheep steady. Hogs unchanged; a small lot of extra fat Hogs sold at 4.40, raised by Vogel in Kendall Co. Sales to-day at Sherman's were:

6 Cattle averaging	1412 lbs at	$3.00
15 "	1393 "	2.70
15 "	1357 "	2.50
21 "	1308 "	2.30
20 "	1267 "	2.25
7 "	1307 "	2.35
7 "	1357 "	2.40
13 "	1362 "	2.50
20 "	1343 "	2.55
20 "	1345 "	2.60
20 "	1043 "	2.15½
1 Cow	1120 "	2.00
101 Hogs		4.70

Left over 350 Cattle; 4 cars Hogs.

New York Market.

(By Telegraph.) NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1859.

FLOUR—Firm but not much doing. Small sales of State at 4.70@4.80; Fancy do at 5.00; Extra 5.20@5.50; Round Hoop Ohio at 5.00@5.25; Extra 5.30@5.50; Extra Genesee 5.60@5.75; Southern dull and heavy; sales at 5.05 for pearls; pots very heavy at 5.00@5.10.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....Oct. 15.

Str Traveler, Swe ney, Milwaukee, 297 bbl bbls beer, 41 bbls ons, sundries.

Prop Indiana, Buffalo, 807 pkgs mdse

Schr Ithaca, Peterson, Port Hope, 179 lv lumber

Schr Chas. E. Gallagher, Ft Washington, 56 cds wood

Schr Bartlemeller, Buffalo, 100 tons coal

Schr Independence, Wilson, Dutch Flat, 160 cds wood

Schr Democrat, Hall, Grand River, 120 m lumber, 100 m shingles

Schr Whitewind, Bergh, Centerville, 90 cds wood

Schr Industry, Lull, Sheboygan, 34 cds wood, 21 bf bbls fish

Schr Martha Brown, Brown Bay, 180 m lumber, 40 m lath, 35 m shingles

Schr Maine, Crawford, Manistee, 145 m lumber, 13 m lath

Schr Clipper City, Lowden, Sheboygan, 105 cds wood

Schr Wm Peacock, Peacock, Grand River, 50 cds wood

Schr Charley Hibbard, Ingersoll, Port Washington, 120 cds wood

Schr Oneida, Johnson, Centerville, 98 cds wood

Schr New Era, Angel, Point Water, 60 m lumber, 30 m shingles

CLEARED.....Oct. 15.

Str Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 297 bbls beer, 41 bbls ale and porter, sundries; 20 empty bbls

Prop Chicago, Herrick, Buffalo; 15,6.0 bu corn 2000 bbls flour

Prop Dunbar, Foss, Buffalo; 1040 bris beef 2000 bbls flour

Prop Wisconsin, Hickey, Ogdensburgh; 3000 bu wheat 200 bbls flour

Bark Roanoke, Carey, Oswego; 18,000 bu wheat.

Bark Pride of Lincoln, Hall, Port Colborne; 17,747 bu wheat.

Bark America, Davis, Buffalo; 20,000 bu wheat.

Bark John Sweeney, McCrea, Buffalo; 30,000 bu oats.

Schr Hiram Pope, Sweet, Buffalo; 24,000 bu oats.

Schr Gem, Rathbun, Port Washington.

Schr Dispatch, Hawes, Oswego; 14,139 bu wheat.

Schr Charlotte, Pelton, Buffalo; 5000 bu wheat.

Schr Ontario, Hall, Buffalo; 14,000 bu wheat.

Schr Martha, Van Tyne, Buffalo.

Schr Wilkinson, Peck, Centerville; 8 tons mdse.

Schr Racine, Brown, Sheboygan; 100 bbls salt.

Schr Chicago City, Lowden, Sheboygan.

Schr Bay State, Dardanelle, St. Andrews; 20,000 bu wheat.

Schr Custew, Smith, Oswego; 19,000 bu wheat.

3 hr Magic, Mack, Port Washington; 50 bbls groceries.

Schr Mary Ann, Fort, Oswego; 14,500 bu wheat.

Schr Mariner, Hibbard, Ingersoll, Port Washington.

Schr Ellen Vane, Bailey, Racine.

Schr Pine, Fraser, Lake; 25 tons hay 4 tons corn 1 do middlings 34 bris flour.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ARRIVED.

From Joliet, Austin, Light,
" " Hay, 100 tons earth,
" " Gardner, 100 tons earth,
" " Gale, S. Douglass, 100 tons earth,
" " Hall, Hall & Co., 100 tons earth; 1078 bus corn; 1685 bus wheat.

CLEARED.

For Ottawa, Ottawa, 600 ft lumber, 3000 Lath; 1 Wagon.
" Ottawa, Cranston, light.
" " Gardner, light.
" " Hay, light.
" " Gale, light.
" " Hall, light.
" " Austin, light.

European Steamers to Arrive.

From	For	Sailed.
Canada	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Persia	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Arabia	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Africa	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Niagara	Liverpool	Nov. 2
Asia	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Europa	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Canada	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Persia	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Arabia	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Africa	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Niagara	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	Dec. 28

The wheat market to-day was steady and active at an advance of 4c on Spring. Winter was scarce and advanced 1c. About 113,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.15 for choice White; 96c for No. 1 Red; 84 for No. 2 Red; 81c for No. 1 Spring; 97c for No. 2 Spring; and 74@75c for Rejected, all in store—the market closing quiet and steady. A cargo of 15,000 bu Waukegan Spring was also sold at 75c in store. Flour was in better request, and the market a shade firmer. About 5,000 barrels were sold at $5.90@6.40 for low grades to choice Spring Extras to $5.50 for Spring Super; and $4.30@4.75 for Red Winter. Corn continues scarce, and No. 1 advanced 1c, with sales at 81c for No. 1 in store, and 78c for No. 2. Oats quiet and 1c lower, with sales of about 11,000 bushels at 32c for Canal afloat and 31@ 31½c for No. 1 in store. Rye steady at 65c. Barley in limited request and unchanged, with sales at 75@80c for No. 1 and 48@50c for No. 2. Timothy Seed in better inquiry, and choice lots were more firmly held. Hides a drug in the market. Highwines steady at 20c.

Freights advanced 1c. The rates to-day were: Wheat to Buffalo, 7c; Wheat to Oswego, 10½c; Barley to Oswego, 8c.

OSWEGO, Oct. 13.—FLOUR—Unchanged, with a steady demand, chiefly for the local and interior trade. Sales, 50 bbls Orleans, at $4.75; 150 bbls Washington, at $5.25; 50 bbls Manhattan, at $5.75; 50 bbls choice double extra, at $6.50, and 40 bbls extra Western at $5.374. GRAIN—Sales have been trifling, after our report, 10,000 bu Wheat from store at 1.05; 960 bu Rye first hands at 80c; 160 bu Corn from store at 55 to 56c for old; 65 to 65 for new; 460 bu Oats, first hands, at 42c; 270 bu from store at 44 to 44½c.

LOUISVILLE—Oct. 13—No change in the money market. Flour was selling only in a small way at 4.50 to 5.00. Wheat 95c to 1.05 for prime red and white. Sales 407 sacks oats at 50c. In provisions a sale of 215 brls mess pork at $14, 15c brls in lots at 14.00; 50 casks shoulders at 9½c; 20 casks at 9 to 9½c; 25 casks ribbed sides at 10 to 10c; 15 casks clear sides at 11½c; 15 casks clear hams at 13c; 50 tierces sugar cured at 12½c, and 50 tcs do at 12c.

CLEVELAND—Oct. 13—Flour—no change. Sales 50 brls good extra at 5.00. Wheat—demand moderate and holders firm. Sales are: 1 car red on track at 1.06; 4 do 1.07; 1 do at 1.05 delivered, 2 cars Indiana white at 1.16 on track and 2 cars white at 1.16 delivered. Oats —sale 1 car at 36c.

TRADE OF TORONTO.—The *Globe* of the 11th says:

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of flour and wheat for the past two weeks, ending Saturday night last, with the amount at present in store:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour.	Wheat.
Stock per report, bbls	7,000	70,000
Received since	6,000	30,000
Total	13,000	100,000
Shipped	9,000	70,000
At present in store	4,000	
Do last report, bush		30,000
Received since		24,000
Total		54,000
Shipped		19,000
At present in store		35,000

The shipments of the two weeks are:

	Flour.	Wheat.
To Oswego	1,000	60,000
To Ogdensburg	3,500	150,000
To Kingston	1,000	40,000
To Toronto	1,000	30,000
To Hamilton	500	15,000
To Cobourg	1,000	40,000
To Portland	2,000	60,000
To Other Ports	1,000	45,000
Total	11,000	440,000
Total this season	30,000	900,000

Buffalo Market.

(By Telegraph.) BUFFALO, Oct. 15.

Flour, less active but firm for better grades. Sales to the trade at 4.85 super bds, 4.90@4.95 good to choice spring state, at best to moderate demand and market 5@10c better for choice. Red winter, sales at 5.00@5.10 for No 2 to No 1 Chippewa at 5.40@5.50; 5000 choice red Mich 1.06, 2000 do Canada 1.07, 1,000 do Mich 1.08, 1,000 do 1.09, 1,000 do 1.10, 1,000 do 1.11, 1,000 do 1.12, 1,000 do 1.13, 1,000 do 1.14, 1,000 do 1.15, 1,000 do 1.16, 1,000 do 1.17, 1,000 do 1.18, 1,000 do 1.19, 1,000 do 1.20, 1,000 do